The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

(VOL. II.) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1790. (No. 63.

Meſſrs. HANSON & BOND,

THE extract of a letter to a gentleman of this Town, which appeared in your laſt paper, in my opinion, reflects diſgrace both on the author and the perſon, or perſons, at whoſe requeſt it was publiſhed, and can have gratified none but the bigoted and malevolent. It may be fairly concluded that the Letter-Writer, and his friend (at whoſe requeſt I preſume the letter was publiſhed) are of the ſame religious ſentiments, as it cannot be ſuppoſed that a man would deſire opinions to be publiſhed to the world which do not correſpond with his own.

I ſuppoſe they wiſh the world to believe that they are good chriſtians; but ſurely the ſpirit of chriſtianity cannot be traced in the letter—for that teacheth "all lovelineſs and meekneſs, with long-ſuffering, "forbearing one another in love"—that "nothing "be done through ſtrife or vain glory, but in low-"lineſs of mind"—and that "each eſteem other "better than himſelf."

The Letter-Writer aſſerts that "the ſcheme of "Univerſal Salvation is nothing elſe than all the "nonſenſe of the world reduced to a ſyſtem, and "the natural conſequence of mens' believing what "they pleaſe." From hence we may infer that he is no friend to toleration. But, if it is true that the belief of Univerſal Salvation is the natural conſequence of mens' believing what they pleaſe, it is a ſtrong argument in favour of the doctrine.

He aſſerts that "it makes the beſt rogue's religion "in the world—that when you hear that a man is "turned Univerſaliſt, you may conclude that he is "a rogue, or that he has loſt his ſenſes, or both toge-"ther—that it is almoſt a profanation to mention "the holy ſcriptures to people who are tainted with "ſuch wild notions; as they are incapable of that "deference which is due to divine truth, and only "regard their own licentious imaginations." And he inſinuates, that "the Univerſaliſts are imitators "of the Devil."—

May I not aſk this Letter-Writer, in the words of the Apoſtle, "Who art thou that judgeſt another "man's ſervant? To his own maſter he ſtandeth or "falleth: Yea, he ſhall be holden up: For God is "able to make him ſtand."

It is much to be lamented that it ſo often happens, that thoſe who write on religious ſubjects, ſubſtitute calumny and ſcurrility for argument, and judge uncharitably of thoſe who differ in opinion from them, regardleſs of the poſitive injunctions of that religion which they pretend to profeſs. "Judge "not that ye be not judged. For with what judg-"ment ye judge, ye ſhall be judged, and with what "meaſure ye mete, it ſhall be meaſured to you again: "Therefore thou art inexcuſable, O man, whoſoe-"ver thou art, that judgeſt, for wherein thou judg-"eſt another, thou condemneſt thyſelf; for thou "that judgeſt, doeſt the ſame things." He aſſerts that "there are few books known and read in this country, except the writings of infidels." What intolerable arrogance! It is plain that he thinks all thoſe infidels who do not belong to his ſect.

It ſeems that the Letter-Writer conſidered the Univerſaliſts to be too few to ſatiate his malevolence, and he attempts to calumniate all the people of this State, by alledging that, becauſe a doctrine he mentions (which every perſon of diſcernment will readily diſcover to be more conſiſtent with the doctrine of eternal puniſhment, than with that of univerſal reſtoration) is the general doctrine of moſt of the Negro nations in Africa, it ought to recommend it to the inhabitants of this State.

I believe moſt people will agree with me that *Caſtigation*, or the mode of reaſoning pointed out by our Letter-Writer, would be the moſt proper way of anſwering ſuch unparalleled impudence; nor would it be miſapplied to his friend, who was the cauſe of diſſeminating ſo much calumny and ſcurrility—He concludes with alledging that "Origen, in the third century, deviſed the doctrine of Univerſal Salvation, but he had no diſciples. The late Mr. William Law fell into it in his dotage, as appears by his letters—No decent perſon ever held it: But ——, an hypocritical, raſcally Clergyman, in ——, adopted it to give himſelf a name among men, while he outwardly profeſſed another ſyſtem; and his admirers have not been aſhamed to mention it for his honour that he concealed his principles thirty years and preached the contrary; that is, that he was a conſummate ſcoundrel."

It is not my intention to enter into a defence of the doctrine of Univerſal Reſtoration—but, in order to prove that the Letter-Writer is as much a ſtranger to the writings of divines, on the ſubject he preſumes to write upon, as he is to decency and good manners, I have extracted the ſentiments of Biſhop Burnett, reſpecting the duration of puniſhment, from his treatiſe concerning the ſtate of departed ſouls, wherein he mentions the opinions of ſeveral of the ancient fathers of the church.

'The nature of God, (ſays the Biſhop) and the nature of things cry out loudly againſt it, and admoniſh us that ſome moderation is to be uſed and ſome commodious explication of the divine paſſages, that both human rights and divine may not at once be violated, and the chriſtian religion ſuffer in it's intereſt or reputation. At the ſame time it is my opinion that we ought firmly to adhere to that rule for the interpretation of ſcripture which has been received by divines: That, without abſolute neceſſity, we ought not to depart from the letter.

'Then, in the next place, we are to enquire whether the duration of eternal puniſhment is not repugnant to manifeſt reaſons and to invincible arguments: For, if this is the caſe, the moſt rigid cenſurers ought to excuſe us, if, in this point, we diſſent from the common interpretation—The ſoul flies from the very thought and abhors the remembrance of everlaſting miſery; and ſeveral things have occured to me, while I have been thinking on this ſubject, by which I am ſenſible that others have been perſuaded, as well as myſelf, that God neither will, nor can, endure the perpetual affliction and torment of his own creatures, nor can nature itſelf endure it. Then we conceive the God of the Chriſtians to be the beſt and the wiſeſt of beings, that he is neither cruel nor unjuſt to the race of men; that there is nothing barbarous or diſmal in his worſhip, that he has neither inſtituted, nor ſuffered, any thing that is barbarous, any thing that is inhuman; no blood or wounds, or tearing of the ſkin or fleſh; nor does he love, after the manner of Molock, to embrace living infants with his arms on fire—Beſides, Jeſus, the head and Captain of the chriſtian diſpenſation, to whom the father has committed all judgment, is the greateſt lover of human kind; and ſuffered his own blood to be ſhed to redeem us from evil and miſery. This King and merciful Father, and this moſt righteous judge governs entirely the fates of human kind; and yet you aſſert, according to the ſacred ſcriptures, the greateſt part of human kind will be damned to eternal puniſhment, even by this moſt merciful Father, by this moſt righteous Judge.

'Concerning the number of thoſe who will be miſerable in another life, I have nothing to ſay, not being able to know any thing of it: But that God ſhould condemn his own creatures to a ſtate of eternal miſery, and ſhould retain them in that ſtate, ſeems to be repugnant both to divine wiſdom and goodneſs, and, I may add likewiſe, to juſtice.

'Beſides, we appeal in this cauſe to divine juſtice and equity. The man, whom God created liable to fall, him, becauſe he fell, God will not puniſh eternally; nor will he deprive him, to whom he has given the power, or rather the impotence and the liberty of falling into vice, of the power and the liberty of relinquiſhing that vice. But you will ſay, perhaps, that God does not deprive the wicked of this power and liberty, but it proceeds from their own will that they perſiſt in evil immoveable and inflexible. I anſwer that, according to your hypotheſis, God has created them of ſuch a nature that they cannot be otherwiſe than inflexible and irrecoverable after they have departed this life, and deſcended into their torments. Grant me but this, that thoſe miſerable creatures are capable of repenting, and we will not throw away all hope of their being received into grace: But you deny that they can repent. I deſire that you would prove that their repentance is impoſſible. If they continue to be reaſonable creatures, endued with underſtanding and will, they can repent; but if they are deprived of reaſon and liberty, they can no longer ſin.

'At leaſt, as we ſaid above, this manner of puniſhing with the utmoſt rigour, or even *beyond* the utmoſt rigour, does but little anſwer to that infinite goodneſs, loving-kindneſs and mercy which we aſcribe to God. And yet not only the light of nature, but the ſacred ſcripture repreſents him thus merciful and gracious, and long-ſuffering and abounding in goodneſs and truth. He is drawn as it were againſt his will to puniſh: 'Tis a work that is ſtrange to him, and foreign from his nature. *Have I any pleaſure at all that the wicked ſhould die, ſaith the Lord God, and not that he ſhould return from his ways and live?* But, if he has no pleaſure in his temporal death, much leſs has he in his eternal death. But from whence at laſt comes this eternal death, and by whom is it inflicted, if it is neither pleaſing to God, nor the creature that ſuffers, nor can be in the leaſt beneficial to either?

'Theſe things being thus propoſed and debated, concerning the nature of God, and the juſt government of created things, we muſt return to the ſacred writings and to the interpretation of thoſe paſſages which ſeem to imply the eternity of future puniſhments. You know very well that the ſenſe of thoſe paſſages depends in a great meaſure upon the ſignification of the word —— in Hebrew, or *aionos* in Greek, which we have rendered *eternal*. In the mean while it is very well known that the force and meaning of this word —— is doubtful in the ſacred writings; and does not always ſimply ſignify *eternal*, only a long and undetermined time. The ſtatutes of the Moſaick Law were frequently ſaid to be eternal Exod. 27th, 21ſt and 28th, 43d, Lev. 10th, 15th and 16th, 34th, Num. 18th, 11th, and in ſundry other places, and yet theſe ſtatutes, with the whole Moſaick Law, have many ages ſince been aboliſhed: And therefore you muſt own that the ſignification of that word is to be mitigated, unleſs you pretend that the Judaick Law is ſtill to be obſerved.

'If a ſtate of eternal miſery and impiety in the creature is inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and juſtice of the creator, we muſt give up the literal interpretation in this point, or we muſt diſtinguiſh between the literal and the reaſonable hypotheſis, the vulgar and the ſecret one, left, by a temerarious and unſkilful interpretation, we entertain thoughts unworthy of the divine nature. Yet if you will vouchſafe to hearken to me, not clamouroufly urging you, but gently adviſing you, I would rather hear you call theſe *indefinite* than *infinite* torments; for, it is not ſufficiently evident or known to me, what end they are like to have; but let us leave it to God to be determined by him according to his wiſdom and mercy: That, if it pleaſe him, the priſoners may be releaſed when they have paid the uttermoſt farthing, and ſatisfied his juſtice. But, if, after all, you cannot reliſh this doctrine, let it be placed among the obſcure and doubtful ones. But the time will come when this opinion will be reckoned as abſurd and odious as tranſubſtantiation is now.

'I know not by what means it happens at preſent that ſome divines, of a cruel and fiery temper, are extremely pleaſed with eternal and infinite torments, and can hardly endure to have the point fairly examined and debated on both ſides. But ſeveral of the ancients have handled this ſubject a great deal more gently and more modeſtly, and left to the wiſdom and pleaſure of God alone the time that every one ſhall continue in thoſe torments. Thus Juſtin Martyr, in his dialogue with Tryphon: "The ſouls of the righteous, which appear worthy "of God, are to die no more; but the ſouls of the "ungodly will be puniſhed as long as God will have "them exiſt and be puniſhed." Nor does St. Jerom diſſent from theſe, though otherwiſe a man of a very high, and ſometimes an impetuous, ſpirit. Yet in this point he ſhews a moderation of ſoul that is worthy of commendation. In his commentaries he has theſe words on the foremention'd paſſage of Iſaiah, chap. 66, and the laſt verſe: "They who "are of the opinion that theſe puniſhments will "one day be ended, and the torments be one time "no more, have recourſe to the following teſtimo-"nies:" Then, quoting the paſſages which appear to be favourable to that opinion, he adds theſe words: "Which are all repeated by thoſe who are deſirous "to aſſert, that after the rack and the tortures are "over, reſt and refreſhment will follow, which at "preſent is to be hid from thoſe to whom fear is "wholeſome and uſeful; that while they are afraid "of the puniſhment, they may be debarred from "their ſins; which we ought to leave to the know-"ledge of God alone, who weighs not only his "mercies, but theſe torments likewiſe, as it were in "the balance, and knows *who*, and *how*, and *how "long*, every one ought to be puniſhed."

'I make no mention of Origen, whoſe opinion concerning this matter is univerſally known, who ſeems to have been followed in this point, as in ſeveral others, by both the Gregories, Nazianzene and Nyſſene, and ſeveral other fathers, whom we mentioned above, and who were of opinion that the flames of Hell were a purgative as well as punitive fire, ſignified by that very thing that thoſe torments would one day have an end. Laſtly, St. Auſtin calls the patrons of this opinion, by no incongruous title, "*The merciful Doctors*"—and treats them with humanity. "Now (ſays he) I ſee that I muſt go to "work with our merciful doctors, with whom I "muſt diſpute pacifically; who are of opinion that "the puniſhment will not be eternal, either of all "thoſe whom the moſt righteous Judge ſhall pro-"nounce worthy of the puniſhment of Hell, or of "ſome of them: But, after the limits of a certain "time, which will be longer or ſhorter, according "to the greatneſs of every one's offence, they be-"lieve that they will be delivered from it." Thus has St. Auſtin laid before us the opinion of the merciful doctors. They who are of the other party may be called, by the reaſon of contraries, *The Doctors without Mercy*:—And one of theſe, in the name of the reſt, has delivered his opinion of the torments of Hell after the following manner: "If all "the men that were ever born, from Adam to this "preſent moment, and all thoſe who will hereafter "be born, ſhould live till the laſt day, and all the "blades of graſs that ever ſprang up, were men, "and if they were equally to diſtribute only one "puniſhment which a ſoul ſuffers in Hell for only "one mortal ſin; ſo that every one ſhould have an "equal ſhare of that puniſhment; then every equal "ſhare of the puniſhment of that one man, would "be greater than all the torments, which all the "holy martyrs, and all robbers, and the greateſt "malefactors have ever yet endured." Thus far He. Now, if to theſe cruel and outrageous torments you add eternity, you will fill up all the parts, the numbers, and the meaſures, of inhumanity. 'Tis difficult for us to diveſt ourſelves of all humanity; 'tis more difficult for God to lay aſide all mercy. And if we are able to corrupt or deſtroy our own nature, the divine nature we are able neither to corrupt nor deſtroy. Men formerly beat drums in the valley of Hinnom, that the cries of the children, who were ſacrificed to the Fiery Idol, and who ſhrieked moſt ruefully among the flames, might not be heard by their parents or the people. But, though you could make all Heaven reſound with perpetual thunderings, yet you can never bring it to paſs, that in this tophet, concerning which we ſpeak, you can hinder the lamentations, and the piercing cries of ſo many millions of tormented wretches, from mounting up to the ears of JEHOVAH, the father and the fountain of all mercy. NOW BEHOLD, if

you pleaſe, O moſt mercileſs doctor, the ſpectacle that you ſet before us; what theatre of providence! Behold by much the greater part of the race of men, weltering amidſt the flames for everlaſting ages! O ſcene, deſerving to have God and Angels for it's ſpectators! And, then, to charm your ears, while you hear Heaven and Earth, reſounding with the ſcreams, the ſhrieks, the groans, the roars of ſo many millions of the tormented damned, have you not a divine harmony in your ears, a truly celeſtial concert?

'Beſides, this gives me no ſmall diſpleaſure, that I ſee ſo great a part of reaſonable nature in this manner entirely loſt and become the outcaſt of things, like ſalt that has loſt it's ſavour, or wine that has loſt it's ſpirit, thrown contemptibly out of doors, too vile for any preſent uſe, or any future hope. Every creature, as far as it appears to us, is liable to fall, as well as the wicked and the damned. But if they who fall after the ſame manner, are altogether irrecoverable, the whole intellectual creation is then expoſed, not only to vanity, but to eternal miſery: And to have framed ſuch a nature of things, would not have required ſo much a divine goodneſs, as the cruelty of ſome evil Demon, or the hazardous work of chance.'

I am, Gentlemen, yours,
A FRIEND TO TOLERATION.

Sept. 25, 1790.

To the ſuppoſed Inſerter of a Letter in the Alexandria Advertiſer of September 23d.

SIR,

I OBSERVED an extract of a letter in the paper of September 23d. As it ſeemed the overflowing of a malicious heart, one that never was in any degree ſoftened by the ſweet, calm, benevolent ſpirit of the goſpel, I concluded the author was ſome malicious wag, who loves miſchief, and expected to raiſe a ſtir for his diabolic amuſement—Such people there are in the world, and the only revenge for ſuch is, to take no ſort of notice of their ſcurrilous ſtuff. But on hearing it was you who furniſhed the Printer with the piece, and a brother-clergyman the writer, how was I ſurpriſed and aſtoniſhed? Can it be poſſible? Such low, vulgar, unprovoked abuſe from a miniſter! A miniſter of the goſpel of JESUS! Jeſus, whoſe every word and action, ſpoke love, peace and good-will to men! Methought, ſurely you were not acting the friendly part, thus to expoſe your friend's folly, and malice, to the public. You were by no means your own friend, to let the public know you were intimate with any perſon of ſuch a caſt. How is this to be accounted for? Oh! Sir, how ſorry I am he wrote ſuch a piece, and how ſorry I alſo am, you publiſhed it! For what good purpoſe could ſuch a piece of writing ſerve? Was it to make the Univerſaliſts more orthodox in their faith? This it could not be; for no argument was advanced but a *cudgel*. Was it to render them odious to their fellow-ſinners? This was even then a wrong method; for whoever, unprovoked, uſes his neighbour ill, will procure him friends by ſuch uſage. Could it be then to ſhew your friend's unparalleled malice and folly? Whatever was his, and your motive in the publication, this I am ſure of, you will be ſorry for it.

The threats, the language, the cruel reflections, and the voice of authority this piece carries with it, could not fail bringing to my mind the old SOLEMN LEAGUE and COVENANT, with his ſword drawn in his hand, his countenance fierce and ſavage, with a "curſe ye Meroz." Thank God, the father of mercies, he is dead, really dead and buried—firm may the turf lie on his head, and may the man who attempts to move it, for his reſurrection, have his arm ſtruck as if he had touched a torpedo! If the Univerſaliſts have no other opponents than ſuch as lately appeared in print, their ſyſtem yet ſtands good, for any thing ſaid to the contrary; nor have they any thing to fear, more than the Apoſtle had, when he ſays, "after the manner of men, he fought with beaſts at Epheſus." *Drunkards, rogues, liars, ſcoundrels, villains, thieves, fools*—Thoſe are convincing arguments no doubt—*Imitators of the Devil.* Is this the language of the goſpel? Are theſe the fruits of the ſpirit of Jeſus? Is this the ſpirit, firſt pure, then peaceable, eaſy to be entreated? Is it that ſpirit deſcribed by the Apoſtle, where he ſays, the "fruits of it are, love, joy, peace, long-ſuffering, gentleneſs, goodneſs, faith, meekneſs, temperance?"—If it is, Judge ye—Miniſters of the goſpel! The glorious goſpel of Jeſus the ſon of God.—Their character is plainly pointed out in the ſcriptures; I wonder how any can be miſtaken in this matter! Examples to the flock. I will ſay no more on this head, indeed I wiſh not to offend. What ſort of chance would the fiſhermen of Galilee ſtand now? How could they make out amongſt theſe learned Rabbies? They preached Jeſus, and him crucified, indiſcriminately to all, and pointed him out a complete Saviour for all, without any exception or limitation: Let God be true, and every man a liar. There is full, complete, perfect, finiſhed ſalvation for all. Whoever receives this goſpel in it's ſpirit and purity, will aſſuredly know they have no right to render evil for evil, or railing for railing, but contrary wiſe: "Bleſs and curſe not." They know they ought not to fall on their fellow-creatures, call them cruel, malicious names, teach the world to hate them, only for believing what God has revealed to them, "that he loved the world and gave his ſon to die for it. For the ſins of the whole world." The Univerſaliſts view all mankind as brethren, they love all; becauſe God loves all; becauſe Jeſus taſted death for every man; and becauſe God willeth the ſalvation of all men:—Therefore they neither bite nor devour their brethren; they love all men, eſpecially the houſehold of faith. Now, Sir, ſince you can not, ought not, to be offended; as indeed I would not, knowingly, give you cauſe of offence; let me ſpeak freely. (I know one is our maſter, even Chriſt; and we are all brethren: And whatever difference in life may appear, or whatever advantages you may poſſeſs above me, recollect what have any of us that we did not receive.) What could tempt you to try to injure your fellow-creatures, and render them odious amongſt thoſe with whom you have lived in peace and ſafety, and, perhaps, plenty? In what inſtance have the Univerſaliſts ever tried to injure you? I know they have not, I know they will not; I know the language of their hearts is, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." The cauſe of Jeſus Chriſt, or, in plain words, the glory of Jeſus, and the good of men, could not have been your view; becauſe you are altogether out of the way.

Let me juſt mention one thing more, a piece of advice, do not deſpiſe it; (for the eloquent Apollos was taught the way of God more perfectly by Aquilla and Priſcilla) let the Univerſaliſts alone; to their own maſter they are accountable; nor will he look to you for what they believe; nor can you prevent their believing the goſpel; nor can you prevent their publicly profeſſing the goſpel, in theſe bleſſed days of light and liberty. As I am fully aſſured you know me not, as you may ſuppoſe, I, as a ſtranger, make too free with you, I have given you no perſonal abuſe, no railing, no infamous names, and what I ſay to you is private, you may conceal it if you pleaſe: I do not publicly, and falſely, accuſe you, and your followers; yet I have the ſame right to any thing of this ſort, that you have. But God forbid!

I am, Sir, indeed,
Your Friend and obedient Servant,
AN UNIVERSALIST.

Sept. 29, 1790.

N. B. The encloſed piece was wrote immediately after you preached on the firſt-mentioned text, "As in Adam, &c." I would not ſend it, fearing it would offend. But now, as you have made the firſt advances to an acquaintance with the Univerſaliſts, I ſcruple not to ſend it.

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

ON Saturday ſe'nnight an *old miſs*, turned the wrong ſide of 40, ran off with a young lieut. in the navy, on a matrimonial trip to Scotland—What heightens this romance is, that the lady was perfectly at her *own diſpoſal*; yet, not withſtanding that, could be prevailed on to make her EXIT no other way than by means of a LADDER, from a *two-pair* of ſtairs window in her own houſe, about the hour of 12 o'clock at night—Her fortune is very conſiderable, ſaid to exceed ſeventy thouſand pounds!

A new religious ſect has lately ſprung up in Moorfields. They call themſelves the ſociety of *Shadrach, Meſhach and Abednego*; from whence it may be inferred that their tenets are Jewiſh. They are great lovers of heat, having always a large charcoal fire burning when they are offering up their worſhip, ſuch as it is, to the Deity. Marriage being, it ſeems, their abhorrence, they permit the males and females to mix *helter-ſkelter* with each other. The diſciples increaſe very faſt.

Liverpool, Aug. 12. A ſeaman, a few days ſince, fell over the ſide of the Alligator frigate at Sheerneſs;—Captain Coffin, the commander, beheld, from the man's ſituation, that he muſt periſh if not inſtantly relieved; and we muſt add, to the honour of this officer, that he did not pauſe a moment, but leaped from the quarter deck, with his uniform and boots on, and reſcued the poor fellow from being drowned—at the imminent riſk of his own life!

On Capt. Coffin's having ſaved one of his men, who had fallen overboard, from being drowned.

Well may a Sailor boldly dare,
And ardent follow martial ſtrife;
For, when with death himſelf at war,
He in a COFFIN meets with life.

Our faſhionable fair ſeem, by univerſal conſent, to have diſcarded heels from their ſhoes. This is one of the very rare examples in which appearance is ſacrificed to comfort.

UTILITY OF STEAM.

Improvements in the arts are valuable, in proportion as they can be made ſubſervient to the purpoſes of common life. The extenſive and even aſtoniſhing effect of ſteam has, 'till lately, been little underſtood; but, waving a recital of it's uſefulneſs in the various manufactures and machinery in which it is ſo ſucceſsfully employed, I wiſh to direct the attention to the more confined ſphere of domeſtic life. Steam is found ſufficient for the purpoſes of boiling eatables, nearly (if not quite) as well as water. At preſent, when vegetables, and we will ſay, for example, one piece of meat, are wanted to be boiled, two pots are uſed; taking ſteam to our aſſiſtance, one pot is ſufficient; and there is only required the fire neceſſary for one pot. The ſteam pot muſt be made twice the depth of the common pot; and round the ſides, nearly about the middle, there muſt be a rim of three quarters or half an inch in breadth. To the pot muſt be fitted a tin or block-tin veſſel, perforated with holes at the bottom, and open at the top, which muſt reſt upon the rim, and a common pot-lid of iron of wood may cover the whole: Water muſt be then put into the pot juſt ſo deep that when it boils none of the water, but only the ſteam, may riſe through the perforated holes in the bottom of the tin or block-tin veſſel. You then put into the water what you would boil there, and into the tin veſſel what is to be prepared there, and cover the whole with a pot-lid. It is not a ſufficient objection that ſteam from one ſpecies of meat or vegetables may affect the other; a little experience will eaſily enable the cook to regulate this point with ſufficient nicety; but with the induſtrious mechanic and the poor, whoſe palates are not ſo faſtidiouſly delicate, the objection will be of no moment. Happy will the writer be if theſe looſe hints are found in any meaſure conducive to the public good.

Anecdote of a Britiſh Tar.

A few days ago, one of theſe honeſt fellows at Plymouth, being ſent for ſome handſpikes to the dock-yard, obſerved a great buſtle (which ſeemed to prevail) by a number of clerks running about with inkſtands to their button-holes, as if they were taking inventories; this made the tar enquire the cauſe; upon which they told him that matters were ſettling with the Spaniards, and they were making out the account of charges to be paid by the Dons. "Why then (ſays Jack) d——n me, I muſt bring in my bill, ſince I have been diſappointed in fighting for the dollars." He went back, and in a ſhort time returned with the following account:

The Dons, Dr. To Jack Bowling.			
To two places in the land-frigate to Plymouth, for ſelf and Poll, including expenſes on the voyage,	£.4	19	4
Tobacco at Plymouth,	0	5	0
Rigging myſelf for ſea,	2	10	0
Rigging Poll from head to ſtern (out of my bounty money in London)	3	3	0
My cheſt, alſo a bottle of grog (intended for the firſt broadſide),	0	17	0
Expenſes, if the ſhip is paid off at Plymouth, and returning to town in the land-frigate,	6	19	4
Now as Poll will be diſappointed at not receiving any dollars, I muſt take her to ſome of the playſhops; two places in the ſtate-room will coſt	0	6	0
Total, £.	19	19	8

BOSTON, September 16.

A paper-ſtainer in this place has in contemplation to ſtamp his paper with geographical maps, inſtead of thoſe unmeaning, and, for the moſt part, uninſtructive figures, which ornament our walls. His preſent deſign is to have handſome plates cut ſo as to make a good impreſſion, and give us the geography of the country we live in. When the gengraphy of a country is delineated upon the walls of our houſes, how eaſy will it be for a parent, as it were by ſtealth, to convey this knowledge to his child, which in every rank of life is abſolutely neceſſary; as it is impoſſible to read any hiſtory, or even a newſpaper, to any advantage, without having at hand a map of the country of which we are reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

A performer at the Haymarket, London, was lately playing a character, in which he is to appear drunk. He forgot that circumſtance, and went through the part as if ſober. The critics condemned him; but the truth is, he was at that moment *really drunk*, and wanted to *conceal* it.

Sept. 30.

Extract of a letter from London, July 28.

"Happy do I feel myſelf in being able to inform you of the completion of the revolution in France. Virtually, Louis 16th has been dethroned, and has had the crown reſtored to him, and from the 14th of July, 1790, has been ſtiled *Emperor*, a title leſs than that of King. Thus has been eſtabliſhed that great work which ages will have to wonder at—a revolution, in which hiſtory can produce no parallel!—For in one ſhort year a new national character has ariſen among this ſpirited people, the French, which has formed men of a race of beings, who heretofore knew no virtue but that of patient ſuffering. Some people here are ſtupid enough to hold up an opinion that Louis 16th would fly his kingdom, were he not ſo narrowly watched by the National Aſſembly; juſt as if the example of *James* was not ſufficient to deter him from abdicating his throne, in order to enſure it to his heirs.——The French aboliſhing their titles of nobility is a popular topic of ridicule in London, but many ſenſible men here are of opinion, that all this and a great deal more, will alſo in due ſeaſon take place in Britain, if not throughout Europe. The National Aſſembly lately came to a reſolution which does them infite honour, as it ſhews them, at leaſt in one reſpect, to be perfectly diſintereſted. Without coming to a diviſion they unanimouſly decreed, that their perſons ſhould not be free from arreſts, but that their creditors ſhould be at liberty to purſue them in any manner they thought proper, under the ſanction of the law."

NORFOLK, Sept. 25.

We learn from the Weſtern Country that the Kentuckey Convention has determined in favour of a ſeparation, and large preparations are making in that country for offenſive operations againſt the Indians, who have committed ſo many murders, and haraſſed the country ſo much, that it can no longer be endured; ſuch devaſtation may ſhortly be expected to take place as the name of a Shawaneſe nation will be no more:

That on this ſide of Cumberland mountains pleaſing proſpects are in view: A general peace like to take place with the ſouthern tribes, a regular and efficient ſyſtem of government about being eſtabliſhed under the auſpices of Congreſs. One of the mildeſt ſeaſons, in a temperate and ſalubrious climate, with the moſt exuberant harveſt ever yet experienced, gives joy to the huſbandman, and animates the diligence and induſtry of all.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July, 1790.

"A reduction of the rate of intereſt upon money is actually in contemplation with miniſtry, and will

soon become both in England and Ireland a serious object of parliamentary discussion—this reduction of interest will doubtless induce monied men in England to invest their property in the funds of the United States of America, where we understand a high interest will be paid. Intelligent and unprejudiced men in this country consider the security under your new government as perfectly good, and the situation of the funds of America becomes daily more known in Europe; we are anxiously waiting to know the terms upon which Congress will fund the debt of the United States."

PETERSBURG, September 30.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Scotland, to his Friend in Virginia.

"We have a curious circumstance here, of a Soldier-Lass, who dressed herself in men's clothes, and waited on a gentleman as a man-servant, one year; but her master having occasion to go near where her relations lived, she was afraid of being discovered—left him, and listed in the army, where she served eight years, without being discovered, until she was wounded, when she was discharged the service, and has a pension of fifteen pounds a year, during her life, for the services she has rendered her country. She still wears men's clothes.

"I will now tell you of two young women who had been disappointed in marriage, and being intimate, they revealed their minds to each other, and resolved to live as man and wife, in some place where they were not known. They drew lots to decide who should be the man,—the one it fell on, assumed the name of James Han. They then set out on their journey, and at last came to Epping, leased a house there, and kept an Inn. James Han was 16, and his pretended wife, 17 years old. They had a servant, but each performed the duties belonging to their station. They traded honestly, gained a good deal of money, were well respected, and lived together 34 years, till at last the wife died, about which time the discovery was made. James Han served in all the offices of the place, except Constable, had been often Foreman of Juries, and was to have been Church-Warden, if the discovery had not been made."

ALEXANDRIA, October 7.

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.—NONE.

SAILED.

Ship Swan, Reed,	for	Holland.
—— Sally, Johnson,		Dumfries.
Schooner Betsy, Holman,		Salem.
——— Madison, Bowler,		West-Indies.
Sloop Betsy, Masters,		St. Kitt's.

☞ The ANNUAL ORATION of *The Alexandria Society for the Promotion of useful Knowledge* will be delivered by LUDWELL LEE, Esq; at the Presbyterian Church, *To-Morrow Morning*, at 11 o'Clock.

*** Tickets may be had of Mr. MEASE, and at the Printing-Office.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, August, 5.

This morning one of his Majesty's messengers arrived from Madrid, at the office of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, his Majesty's principal Secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, with despatches from the Right Hon. Alleyne Fitz Herbert, his Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at that Court, containing an account of the following Declaration and Counter-Declaration having been signed and exchanged, on the 24th of July last, by his Excellency Count Florida Blanca, his Catholic Majesty's Minister and Principal Secretary of state, on the part of the Catholic King.

DECLARATION.

His Britannic Majesty having complained of the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects in the port of Nootka, situated on the north-west coast of America, by an officer in the service of the King, the undersigned Counsellor and Principal Secretary of state to his Majesty, being thereto duly authorized, declares, in the name and by the order of his said Majesty, that he is willing to give satisfaction to his Britannic Majesty for the injury of which he has complained; fully persuaded that his said Britannic Majesty would act in the same manner towards the King, under similar circumstances; and his Majesty further engages to make full Restitution of all the British vessels which were captured at Nootka, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels, for the losses which they may have sustained, as soon as the amount thereof shall have been ascertained:

It being understood that this Declaration is not to preclude or prejudice the ulterior discussion of any right which his Majesty may claim, to form an exclusive establishment at the port of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms, at Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

Le Comte de Florida Blanca.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

His Catholic Majesty having declared, that he was willing to give satisfaction for the injury done to the King, by the capture of certain vessels belonging to his subjects, in the Bay of Nootka, and the Count de Florida Blanca having signed, in the name and by order of his Catholic Majesty, a declaration to this effect; and by which his said Majesty likewise engages to make full restitution of the vessels so captured, and to indemnify the parties interested in those vessels for the losses they may have sustained; the under-signed Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty to the Catholic King, being thereto duly and expressly authorised, accepts the said declaration, in the name of the King; and declares that his Majesty will consider this declaration, together with the performance of the engagements contained therein, as a full and entire satisfaction for the injury of which his Majesty has complained.

The under-signed declares, at the same time, that it is to be understood, that neither the said declaration signed by Count Florida Blanca, nor the acceptance thereof by the under-signed, in the name of the King, is to preclude or prejudice, in any respect, the right which his Majesty may claim to any establishment which his subjects may have formed, or should be desirous of forming in future, at the said Bay of Nootka.

In witness whereof I have signed this Counter declaration, and sealed it with the seal of my arms, at Madrid, the 24th of July, 1790.

(L. S.) Signed

Alleyne Fitz Herbert.

MARTINSBURG RACES.

(Published by Request.)

WEDNESDAY, September 29.—Purse of 50 Pounds.

Capt. Hurd's bay Mare, Shepherdess,	1	1
Col. Sim's black Horse, Scrub,	2	2
Mr. Baylor's gray Horse, Paul Jones,	dr.	
Mr. Benson's gray Mare, Strumpet,	dist.	

THURSDAY, September 30.—Purse of 25 Pounds.

Mr. Baylor's gray Horse, Paul Jones,	1	1
Col. Sim's bay Horse, Johnny,	3	2
Mr. Striplin's gray Mare, Medley,	2	dr.
Mr. W. Webb's bay Horse, Bald Peter,	dist.	

FRIDAY, October 1.—Sweepstakes of 16 Pounds.

Col. Sim's black Horse, Scrub,	1	1
Mr. Striplin's gray Mare, Medley,	2	2
Mr. R. Throgmorton's bay Mare, Dutchess of Devonshire,	3	3
Mr. Sever's sorrel Horse, Selim,	4	4
Mr. Flag's bay Mare, Nancy Dawson,	dist.	

To the Printer of the VIRGINIA CENTINEL, *&c.*

Winchester, Sept, 27, 1790,

SIR,

A Few days since an affray took place, some miles from this town, between a small number of the citizens and French, which might have been attended with the most dangerous consequences; but, as a proof of that concord and friendship which ought always to subsist between well-disposed Americans and Frenchmen, the affair has been perfectly reconciled and done away, as will be evident by the following certificate:

DE BARTH.

IN consequence of a recent dispute having happened between a party of French Emigrants on their way to the Western Country, and some of the citizens, it is thought advisable, to prevent an exagerated account being circulated, to give an exact and true statement of the transaction, so far as the circumstances can with certainty be ascertained.

It's orig in may with propriety be attributed to that bane of society, spirituous liquor. A contest having arisen between a certain Hugh Morrison and a Frenchman—during the conflict Morrison's children ran in different routes, with the cries of murder, to alarm the neighbours; the consequence of which was, that some of the citizens (governed by warmth and passion, having their tempers irritated by some irregularities of a party which preceded these men) armed themselves, without reflecting on the consequences, and set out in pursuit of the persons who the children informed them had occasioned the death of their father, (which report was without foundation) and overtaking a party, about four miles from Morrison's house, an engagement took place, of a much more serious nature than the first. Contrary to the wish, and in opposition to the exertions of some of the Frenchmen, a few shots were exchanged—three Frenchmen and three Americans were wounded, but it is hoped not dangerously.

The parties now see their folly, and most sincerely regret that a contest should have arisen between persons who, in their cool moments, feel themselves allied to each other by the firmest ties of gratitude and friendship, and who have now no other wish than that the whole transaction may be buried in oblivion.

EDWARD MERCER,
AARON MERCER, junior,
WILLIAM MERCER,
MOSES MERCER, junior,
RICHARD SHEPHERD,
JOHN WEBB.
DE BARTH, for the Frenchmen who were concerned in this affair.

Sept. 26, 1790.

In consequence of my warrant, for that purpose issued, the parties above-mentioned personally appeared before me, and then, after a full investigation of the affair, mutually agreed to the above statement of the transaction, and voluntarily signed the same in my presence.

Given under my hand and seal, the 26th day of September, 1790.

JOHN SMITH, Cy. Lt. of Frederick.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO JOURNEYMEN

SHOEMAKERS.

Apply to

THOMAS STEWART.

Alexandria, Oct. 7, 1790.

☞ Anderson's genuine Scots Pills for Sale at the Printing-Office.

(For the Purpose of paving the Streets.)

TO-MORROW EVENING,

October 8,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

(By Gentlemen of this Town)

OTWAY's celebrated TRAGEDY of

VENICE PRESERVED.

To which will be added a COMEDY, of two Acts, called

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

☞ The Door to be opened at Six, and the Curtain to rise at Seven o'Clock precisely.

*** TICKETS to be had at the Printing-Office.—Box 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.

N. B. No Person can possibly be admitted behind the Scenes—nor will any Money be received at the Door. *Floreat Alexandria!*

Alexandria, Oct. 7, 1790.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, Oct. 7, 1790.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE by the Subscribers,

A Quantity of HISPANIOLA

Cotton & Coffee

Of an excellent Quality.

TAYLOR and WILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1790.

Joshua Merryman

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig Virginia, from London,

An Assortment of NEW

Books & Stationary,

Which he will sell on reasonable Terms, for Cash, Produce, or the usual Credit, to his punctual Customers.

☞ *J. Merryman* has added some *new Books* to the *Library*, which are now ready for the Use of Subscribers.

Alexandria, October 7, 1790.

BUCHAN, PATTON & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Peace, from Glasgow, and the Virginia, from London,

An Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Which they are now opening, at their Store, in King-Street, and will dispose of, on the most reasonable Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, Country Produce, and all Kinds of Public Securities:

ALSO,

A few Quarters and Eights of Chests of

SOUCHONG TEA,

Which they will sell at a very low Rate.

Alexandria, Oct. 7, 1790.

☞ *To all whom it may concern.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a dissolution of the Partnership of ANDERSON & JAMIESON, Biscuit-Bakers, will, by mutual consent, take place on the first day of January next—It is earnestly requested that all those who have accounts against them, will bring them in before that time; and that those indebted to them make immediate payment of their respective balances, that they may be enabled to discharge the debts owing by them.

Alexandria, 7, 1790.

For LONDON,

The Brigantine

VIRGINIA,

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY BROWN,

Master,

Burthen 300 Hogsheads of Tobacco, a fast Sailer, has good Accommodations for Passengers. She will take in Tobacco or any other produce, on Liberty of Consignment, and will certainly sail the Tenth of November next. For Freight, or Passage, apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON,

Who have for Sale,

A Quantity of West-India and New-England Rum, Muscovado Sugar, Gin by the Case, Coffee, Teas of different Qualities, Salt, Cotton, Cordage of all Sizes, Seine and Sewing Twine, with a Variety of Dry Goods, &c. &c.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

☞ A Variety of BLANKS to be had at this Office.

☞ Blank Manifests for Merchants, Captains of Vessels, &c. to be had at the Printing-Office.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The neareſt of theſe lots are not more than one, and the moſt diſtant more than two miles from the riſing Town of Alexandria; convenient to fiſhing and fowling; ſome of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other neceſſary houſes, with a quantity of timber, and a very great ſtock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful proſpect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 111¼ acres; on which there has, for many years paſt, been a mill; It is an excellent mill ſeat; but at preſent has only the remains of an old mill-houſe, ſtanding upon a fine ſtream within a mile and a half of Alexandria —About ſix miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the ſame diſtance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a conſiderable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; ſeveral acres of meadow may be made, and there is a good mill-ſeat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leeſburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different ſizes; the ſmalleſt 82, and the largeſt not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houſes, fencing, &c. In ſeveral parts of it the ſoil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and graſs; and immediately on the main road is an excellent ſtand for a public houſe, which, with a little improvement, may be made a moſt valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the buſineſs of a tavernkeeper.—Alſo, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a moſt valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within theſe 40 years laſt paſt, and yielded to the ſatisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumſtances, it has been neglected ever ſince. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the diſpoſal of at preſent, and daily expect a power to ſell two ninths more. The eaſe with which this mine may be worked, the moſt excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the riſing Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Wincheſter, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, muſt render it an eſtate of great value, if it was in the hands of a perſon or perſons who underſtand the buſineſs of mining, as, with very little expenſe, the ore may be raiſed.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Wincheſter, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leaſed for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the reſidue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all ſorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-ſeats upon it; alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore of building and lime ſtone. We will ſell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one perſon purchaſes the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the ſatisfaction of the purchaſer, he giving us a ſecurity for payment in the land; or, if leaſes for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the leſſee giving an adequate ſum to be agreed on for ſuch leaſe, payable every ſix months, in the ſame manner as herein before mentioned, in caſe of an abſolute ſale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to ſell them, may be ſeen at any time by applying to the ſubſcribers.

R. T. HOOE, CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

☞ CASH for RAGS.

The higheſt Price is given at the Printing-Office for *clean Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.—No Arguments, it ſhould ſeem, would be neceſſary to induce the Holders of this, to *them*, *worthleſs Article*, to exchange it for the moſt *valuable* one; eſpecially when, by ſo doing, they will not only promote their own Intereſt, but encourage American Manufactures.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & COMPANY

Are NOW OPENING, at their Warehouſe on Prince-Street,

A very large and general Aſſortment of

Seaſonable Goods,

Juſt imported from Whitehaven, by the Grove, Capt. Henry Barnes, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.

[*For Particulars they refer to printed Hand-Bills.*]

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

Fall Goods.

WILLIAM LOWRY & CO.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

Per the Virginia, Captain Brown,

A Large and general Aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, ſuited to the approaching Seaſon, which, being laid in at the ſeveral Manufactories in England, they will ſell upon reaſonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

WILLIAMS & CARY

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig Virginia, from London,

A large Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

ALSO,

Some excellent OLD SHERRY in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, OLD PORT in do. and BOTTLED SHERRY in Cheſts and Half-Cheſts.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

JOHN W. FLETCHER & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per late Arrivals from Europe,

An Aſſortment of

WOOLLENS,

Conſiſting of

BEAR-SKINS,	Half-Thicks,
Duffils,	Coarſe and fine Cloths,
Coatings,	Baizes,
Plains,	Flannels,
Hunters,	Kerſeys,

MANCHESTER GOODS,

Coarſe and fine Iriſh Linens and Flannels, real India Bandanoes, and many other Articles,

Which are to be diſpoſed of by *Wholeſale* only.

☞ Country Storekeepers and Retailers will find an evident Advantage in purchaſing theſe Goods—They are directly from the Manufactories, and charged at the cheapeſt Rates.—Sales will be made at an uncommon low Advance, upon the original Invoice Prices, for Caſh, Produce, or ſhort Credit, to unexceptionably good Paymaſters.

*** They expect a conſiderable Addition to their Aſſortment in a few Days.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

GEORGE STOVIN

Has imported in the Louis, Capt. George Stiles, from Liverpool,

A general Aſſortment of

WOOLLENS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, which he purpoſes opening, at his Store, in Water-Street, in the Courſe of next Week.

As the ſaid *George Stovin* has had the finiſhing of theſe Goods under his own Inſpection, he flatters himſelf that thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, will reap a very material Advantage from it.

☞ *G. S.* means to be entirely in the Wholeſale Line, and for Terms of Credit and Advance, will conform to the Cuſtom of his Neighbours.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

PETER DUMAS very reſpectfully informs the Public that he purpoſes to carry on the SHIP-BROKER and INTERPRETER's BUSINESS.—He has his Office in Princeſs-Street, near Mr. *Thomas's*.

All Captains and Maſters of Veſſels may be ſupplied with the following Articles—viz. Bread, Beef, Pork, Rum, Sugar, Brandy and Wine; Sail-Cloth, Candles, and every Thing relating to Ship-Chandlery.—He has, alſo, blank Charterparties, Bills of Lading, Bills of Bottomry, and Articles between Maſters of Veſſels and Ships' Companies.—He will alſo take Scholars for the *French Language*, and will attend them either at their own Houſes, or at his Office.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

MUSIC-SCHOOL.

MR. KALANDRIN moſt reſpectfully informs the Gentlemen of this Town, that he intends to continue in it this winter, for the purpoſe of teaching gentlemen to play on the *Violin*.—He hopes, by his diligence and aſſiduity, to merit the confidence of his Pupils.—The price is *Six Dollars* for three months, and *Eight Dollars* for thoſe who wiſh to be inſtructed at their own houſes.

He will alſo undertake to *tranſpoſe Vocal* and *Inſtrumental Muſic*, with the greateſt Accuracy.—He lives at Mr. *Thomas's*, where the School is kept every Wedneſday and Friday.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

James Kennedy

Has received by the Virginia, from London, in Addition to his former,

A General Aſſortment of PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, and SPICES.—The following are a Part:

Alum, Copperas, ground Madder, Brazilletto, Logwood, Indigo and Fig Blue, White Lead, Spaniſh Brown and yellow Ochre ground in Oil, Pruſſian Blue, Verdigrile, Vermillion, red and white Lead dry, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Saltpetre, white Wine Vinegar, and a few Boxes and Jars of Bloom Raiſins.—Alſo, HYSON TEA of the lateſt Importations, and of the firſt Quality, by the Cheſt or Retail.——Likewiſe, a general Aſſortment of SHOP-FURNITURE, VIALS, and SURGEONS' POCKET-INSTRUMENTS, &c, &c.—which are for Sale on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or Produce.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

N. B. He has removed to Fairfax-Street, near Prince-Street.

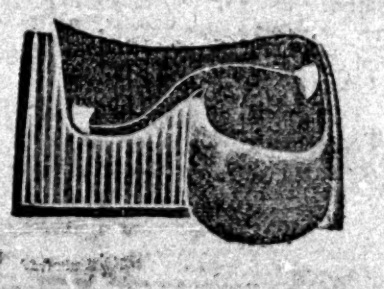
PLAN of EDUCATION.

A Gentleman from France, lately arrived in this Town, has the honour to inform the Public that he purpoſes to give a complete Courſe of Education to thoſe who chooſe to employ him in their Families. He will teach the firſt Elements of the BELLES LETTRES, viz. the Latin and French Tongues; the firſt Principles of Poetry in thoſe two Languages; thoſe of Rhetoric and Philoſophy; the Elements of ancient and modern Hiſtory; the Mathematics and Geometry; and Book-keeping.

The Advertiſer, being, in ſome Meaſure, a Stranger in this Country, muſt rely entirely for Encouragement on his Abilities, and Punctuality in the Diſcharge of his Duty; he therefore hopes that Gentlemen, who may honour him with the Tuition of their Children, will have them often examined, to judge of the Progreſs they make in their Courſe. He can produce, to any Gentleman who will pleaſe to enquire, ample and ſatisfactory Teſtamonials of his moral and literary Character, and alſo of being a fit Perſon to ſuperintend the Education of Youth.

Any Perſon deſiring to be acquainted with him, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. CURLEY, who will give them the neceſſary Information.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.



Bryan & Coulter,

SADDLERS, CAP and HARNESS MAKERS,

From BALTIMORE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Alexandria and the Public in general, that they ſtill continue to carry on their Buſineſs, in it's various Branches, at the Sign of the *Saddle* in Fairfax-Street near King-Street; and as they have, at a conſiderable Expenſe, procured ſome of the beſt Materials and Workmen, in the different Lines of their Profeſſion, they hope to be enabled to furniſh thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, with Work of the beſt Quality, and on reaſonable Terms.——They return their grateful Thanks to thoſe who have hitherto been pleaſed to favour them with their Cuſtom, and hope for a Continuance of the ſame.——They have now ready for Sale, and intend to keep by them, an Aſſortment of the following Articles, viz.

Women's Saddles with Buckſkin Seats,	Piſtol-Holſters,
Ditto with Velvet do.	Riding and Carriage Whips,
Men's Saddles of the firſt Quality,	Plated and poliſhed Steel Spurs,
Men's do. of ſecond do.	Waiters' and Jockey Caps,
Men's do. common,	Fire-Buckets,
Boys' Saddles,	Phaeton Harneſs,
Elegant Portſmouth plated Bridles,	Chaiſe do.
Do. Pembroke poliſhed,	Waggon and Cart do.
Common Bridles of various Kinds,	Dray do.
Broadcloth Saddle-Cloths,	Waggon-Whips,
Jockey and Turkey ſtriped do.	Horſe Collars,
Swanſkin do.	Stable-Halters,
Saddle Furniture of all Kinds,	Currycombs, Bruſhes & Mane-Combs,
Portmanteaus and Saddle-Bags,	Plated Buckles & Tips,
	Plated Saddle-Nails, &c.

N. B. Thoſe who purchaſe by the Quantity will have ſufficient allowance made them.

☞ Orders from the Country or elſewhere will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, at their Shop.

Alexandria, Sept. 16, 1790.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.

Supplement to the Virginia Gazette, &c.

(VOL. II.) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1790. (No. 63.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Elqrs.

ONE Thouſand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.——The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it lying near to, and ſome upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-ſtone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniencies for furnances, forges, &c, are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

The purchaſer, or purchaſers, muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale.—The plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 8th of October next, at Mrs. *Margaret Adams*'s Inn, in Bladenſburg,

PART of a Tract of LAND called *Friendſhip*, containing 400 acres more or leſs. This land is ſituated upon the Eaſtern Branch of Patowmack, 4 miles above Bladenſburg. There is a griſt mill within 2 miles of the place, and the road from thence to Bladenſburg is very level and good. The fertility of the ſoil, the quantity of timber which is now upon the land (not one third part having as yet been cut down) will, I preſume, render this place a very deſirable purchaſe.—One half of the purchaſe money to be paid on the day of ſale, and the other half at two equal annual payments. Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required.

Any Gentleman who wiſhes to ſee the land, will apply to Mr. *James Edmonſon*, adjoining the premiſes. ANTHONY ADDISON.

Barnaby, Prince George's County, Maryland, Sept. 6, 1790.

I Do hereby give Notice that I ſhall be in the Town of Alexandria on the firſt day of December next, where I ſhall continue ten days or more, for the purpoſe of leaſing any Part of the Property of Mr. *William T. Alexander*, upon ground-rent forever, and receiving thoſe which will then be due. JOHN T. BROOKE.

Sept. 18, 1790.

Alexandria Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by an Act of Aſſembly, for raiſing the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied to the Purpoſe of paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	1000	is	1000
1		500		500
3		200	are	600
5		100		500
10		50		500
30		20		600
50		10		500
100		8		800
1150		5		5750
	First Blank drawn			40
	Laſt Blank drawn			40
1350	*Prizes,*			10,830
2650	*Blanks—Sum to be raiſed, Expenſes of drawing, &c.*			5170
4000	*Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are*			16,000

When it is conſidered that the Money, ariſing from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public Uſe, and that all Perſons viſiting or trading to the Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience and Advantage from it, the Truſtees are induced to hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from the Public—more eſpecially, as the Scheme holds forth conſiderable Inducements to Adventurers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize, ſeveral of the Prizes large, and no deduction to be made—The Truſtees are *Charles Simms, Charles Lee, Richard Conway, William Hunter*, jun. *George Gilpin, Philip Marſteller, William Herbert, Robert T. Hooe, Jeſſe Taylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter, John Fitzgerald, Joſiah Watſon, Ludwell Lee, Buſhrod Waſhington, William Hunter*, ten. and *John Dundas*.

The drawing of the Lottery will poſitively commence on the third Monday in November next, being the Fairfax Quarter Seſſion Court-Day; and the Truſtees are enjoined to make up their Accounts of the ſales of Tickets, and render the ſame to the Treaſurer previous to that day.—A Committee is likewiſe appointed to get in readineſs the neceſſary Apparatus for drawing, ſo that it may, without fail, commence on the ſaid third Monday in November next.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Truſtees, and at moſt of the principal Towns in Virginia and Maryland; and a diſcount allowed of 5 per cent. to thoſe who take 50 or more Tickets, they giving bond with approved ſecurity to pay the Money on or before the ſecond Monday in November next.

Alexandria, Sept. 2, 1790.

☞ An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply but ſuch as can read, write and ſpell well, and are willing to be bound till of age.

☞ Bills of Lading and Exchange to be had at this Office.

TO BE SOLD,

(On very reaſonable Terms,)

SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampſhire county, Virginia, ſituated on the Great Capon river, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fiſh, and on the premiſes are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it freſh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco—There are on the premiſes a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houſes, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit—It is well calculated for ſtock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its ſituation for an excellent range, equally good on both ſides of the ſaid river, and very extenſive—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers ſprings, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburgh, to Pittſburg, to the Weſtern Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Wincheſter, (which is thought to be the moſt healthy ſituation, and the beſt for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tan-yard, or a tavern.

Alſo, 965 acres in Harriſon county, on the eaſt ſide of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which ſoon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the ſame county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Willſon's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney-River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

1131 acres on the ſame waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Culibertſon's bottom, in the ſame county.

The above Lands will be ſold cheap for Caſh, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment.—For further particulars enquire of *Bernard O'Neill*, Eſq. George Town; Mr. *George Leigh*, at Leonard-Town; *Patrick Shelly*, in Peter Little's Town, Pennſylvania; or the ſubſcriber in Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone Houſe on the main ſtreet of Wincheſter, with an arched cellar under the whole; alſo, a new kitchen, two ſtables, a draw-well, and a ſmoak-houſe on the premiſes—and a wooden houſe, 53 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.

TO BE SOLD,

In Berkeley County,

EIGHTEEN Hundred Acres of LAND, on Shenandoah River, between the Rocks and Capt. Wormeley's, at Cool Spring.—It is well calculated either for Tobacco, Hemp, Graſs or Wheat. A long credit, the purchaſer or purchaſers giving good ſecurity, will be given, and the land may be laid off in lots of two, three or five hundred acres, as may ſuit the ſeveral purchaſers.

Mr. James Wormeley is empowered by me to ſell part or the whole, and any bargain he concludes ſhall be ratified by me.

RALPH WORMELEY.

The Rocks, Sept. 18, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION formerly belonging to *John Dowdall*, but now to the subſcriber, containing upwards of 200 acres; one half of which is cleared, and under fence, with a dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn or tobacco-houſe, a ſtable, and ſeveral other out-houſes; a large orchard, conſiſting of apple, peach, cherry and damſin trees; on which there is a mill-ſeat, ſituated on the road to the Little Falls, and about five miles from Alexandria, on which there are ſeveral hands, ſix horſes, two cows, two ploughs, a waggon, a cart, and a variety of ſmall ſtock. The hands and ſmall ſtock may go, or not, with the plantation, juſt as the purchaſer chooſes.

If the above plantation is not immediately ſold, an overſeer will be wanted, who muſt be well qualified for ſuch a charge, and be honeſt, ſober and induſtrious, and immediately take charge, as part of the land is laying out for a crop of wheat.

Alſo for ſale, or to be rented,

Several LOTS in the Town of Alexandria, ſituated on ſeveral ſtreets.—Alſo for ſale, a TRACT of LAND, about five miles from Town, on the road to Newgate, containing about 200 acres, moſtly woodland.—For terms apply to JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, Auguſt 5, 1790.

Patowmack Lands

FOR SALE.

Reſurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263¼
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horſelick,	302½
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360½
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and ſituated in Waſhington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, juſt at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-houſe, and a ſmall plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Weſtern Country, and is a fine ſtand for a tavern. Contiguous to theſe lands are ſmall mountains, which muſt forever ſecure to the holders of them an inexhauſtible range for ſtock. The navigation of the river is already perfected conſiderafly above this property. They will be ſold either or Caſh, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

ON Saturday the 14th of Auguſt was committed to the gaol of Leeſburg, *an Iriſhman*, by name *James Ryly*, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and has ſhort hair. He appears to have a ſcald head, and ſays his trade is a cooper, and that he has worked with Mr. *M'Daniel*, in Alexandria. He aſſerts that he is a freeman, and came into the country free; but as there are ſtrong ſuſpicions of his being a runaway, any perſon who is acquainted with the ſaid *Ryly*, would be thanked for any information given to

GEORGE HAMMAT, Gaoler.

Loudoun County, Sept. 17, 1790.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber a *Negro fellow*, called TOM, the property of the late Mrs. Dade, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a ringworm on his forehead. Whoever takes him up, and delivers him to his maſter, ſhall have a SHARPSHIN reward, over and above the reward allowed by the Act of Aſſembly for runaway Negroes.

LEWIS D. HESHUYSEN.

Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1790.

Purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the ſale of the eſtate of *John Semple*, deceaſed, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colcheſter, on the firſt Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colcheſter, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertiſed for ſale in Sept. 1788: the ſale of this part was delayed for want of a ſurvey. The purchaſer, or purchaſers, of the above land to give bond, with approved ſecurity, to pay the purchaſe-money in one, two, three and four years, with intereſt from the day of ſale until paid.

We agree to advertiſe and make ſale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commiſſioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL, } Commiſſioners.

N. B. If the day appointed for the ſale ſhould be wet, the ſale will be held on the next fair day.

Sept. 20, 1790.

FRENCH and DANCING SCHOOLS.

MR. CURLEY informs the Public that he continues to teach *French*, at his houſe, in Fairfax Street. He flatters himſelf with giving full ſatisfaction to all who are pleaſed to employ him as a Teacher.

Ladies and Gentlemen may be waited on, and taught either *French* or *Dancing*, at their own apartments, at ſelect hours of the day, with care and aſſiduity.

The advertiſer has ſufficiently evinced to his ſcholars that his ambition is to remove all difficulties, to enſure to his pupils the ſpeaking of French, in making ſtudy as pleaſing and as eaſy as poſſible; and perſons who have already begun to learn, and want either more theory to perfect themſelves, or practice to acquire a true pronunciation, will find their purpoſes anſwered.

During the enſuing ſeaſons the ſchools will be kept at the following times, viz.—The French School every Monday and Thurſday Nights, and every Saturday Morning—and the Dancing-School every Wedneſday and Friday Night.

He purpoſes alſo to give private leſſons at his houſe, on divers Minuets, Cotillions, &c. &c. in the daytime, by which, in a ſhort time, perſons may be enabled to dance, with propriety, Set-Dances at the Aſſemblies.

Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1790.

Roberdeau's Wharf,

Prepared to accommodate Veſſels of the deepeſt Draught of Water, alſo with the Convenience of Stores for their Cargoes, will receive Ballaſt in Compenſation for Wharfage.—A Sail-Loft, 50 Feet ſquare, properly fitted for ſtraining of Ropes, to be let on ſaid Wharf.

A Kitchen-Range, or Grate, made in England, to be diſpoſed of.

Alexandria, Aug. 26, 1790.

☞ *MONEY FOUND.*

WAS found by a Servant of mine, about the laſt of Auguſt, near Four-Mile-Run, a Bundle of PAPER MONEY, of the Pennſylvania Emiſſion.—The owner may have it on Application to the Printers, and paying the Expenſe of this Advertiſement. D. STUART.

Fairfax County, Sept. 16, 1790.

Alexandria, 24th Sept. 1790.

AT a Meeting of the Merchants, Traders and other Inhabitants of this Town, in order to determine at what Rate they ought to receive and pay away *cut Silver*, of equal Fineneſs with Spaniſh milled Dollars—after having taken into Conſideration the Act paſſed by the Congreſs of the United States, directing the Collectors to receive cut Silver, of the Fineneſs of Mexican Dollars, at the Rate of 106 Cents per Ounce—*Reſolved*, That from and after this Day, we will not receive or pay away cut Silver, except at the Rate of 6/8 per Ounce, or 4*d.* per Dwt.

WILLIAM HUNTER, jun. Chairman.

I WISH to employ a perſon qualified to take charge of a Saw and Merchant-Mill—Any perſon who can be well recommended for the above buſineſs, as well as for his honeſty and induſtry, I am willing to engage upon terms, which will not be diſadvantageous to him.

I ſhould prefer a married man, and one who is proof againſt any ſecret and malevolent influence, as it is not improbable his continuance for any time with me, will, in a great meaſure, depend upon the latter. ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

Jeſſe Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED,
In the *Betſy*, Capt. *Meſſenger*, from *Liverpool*,
A general Aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, That a Petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly for the eſtabliſhment of a Town and Warehouſes, for the Inſpection of Tobacco and Hemp, at the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in the County of Loudoun. HENRY LEE.

Stratford, Sept. 22, 1790.

At a Meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY, at George-Town, on Saturday the 11th Inſt.

It was ordered,

THAT Ten Pounds Sterling on each Share in the ſaid Company, be paid to Mr. WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, their Treaſurer, on or before the firſt Day of November next.

By Order of the Board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. Sec'ry.

☞ THE *Virginia Jockey-Club Races* will commence at the Bowling-Green on the ſecond Tueſday in October next, and will continue three days.—Good ſport may be expected, as a conſiderable number of the beſt courſers in the ſtate are preparing for them. JOHN HOOMES, S. C.

☞ Accommodations are conſiderably increaſed ſince the laſt Races, particularly for the Ladies.—A commodious Houſe, lately built, will be ſet apart to entertain (only) Ladies and Gentlemen with their families, where the Ladies may attend the Balls without going out. Such as wiſh to lodge in this houſe, had better engage their rooms previous to the Races. GIDEON BOSHIER.

Sept. 20, 1790.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.